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) LAMINATING PIEZOELECTRIC CERAMICS VIBRATOR AND MANUFACTURE THEREOF

)Abstract:

OBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve the piezoelectric characteristics and to improve conversion efficiency as iezoelectric transducer, by allowing a piezoelectric cermaics of a laminating piezoelectric ceramics vibrator, erein a plurality of green sheets are laminated and sintered as a body to contain Ag by a specific range for a ecific sintering temperature of below.

LUTION: For a laminating piezoelectric ceramics vibrator, a plurality of green sheets of PbTiO3-PbZrO3 based zoelectric ceramics composition, wherein a conductor layer is formed on its surface are laminated and sintered a body. Related to the piezoelectric ceramics of such laminating piezoelectric ceramics vibrator as this, a mula (Pb1-y My)(ZrzTi1-z)O3 (where M is one kind from among a group comprising Sr, Ba, and Ca, while 0.01≤y 10, 0.51≤z≤0.56) comprises Fe by such amount as 0.05−1.0 wt.% when converted into Fe2O3 and Ag by 10 ppm more (less than 50 ppm).

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AIMS

aim(s)

aim 1 Laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator characterized by Ag containing 10 ppm or more less than opm in the electrostrictive ceramics of this laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator in the laminating mold strostrictive ceramics vibrator which carried out the laminating of two or more green sheets which consist of a iO3-PbZrO3 system electrostrictive ceramics constituent in which the conductor layer was formed on the front face, really sintered them.

aim 2] A PbTiO3-PbZrO3 system electrostrictive ceramics constituent is a general formula (Pbx-yMy) (ZrzTi1-z) (however, M). To at least one sort which consists of groups of Sr, Ba, and calcium and 1.005<=x<=1.030, 1 < y < 0.10, 0.955 < (x-y) < 0.980, and the principal component presentation expressed with 0.51 < z < 0.56ninating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator according to claim 1 characterized by converting Fe into Fe 2O3, coming to contain 0.05 to 1.0% of the weight.

aim 3] In the laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator which carried out the laminating of two or more en sheets which consist of a PbTiO3-PbZrO3 system electrostrictive ceramics constituent in which the conductor er was formed on the front face, and really sintered them The electrostrictive ceramics of said laminating mold strostrictive ceramics vibrator is a general formula (Pb1-yMy) (ZrzTi1-z) O3 (however, M). While converting Fe into 2O3 and containing it 0.05 to 1.0% of the weight in at least one sort which consists of groups of Sr, Ba, and calcium 0.01<=y<=0.10, and 0.51<=z<=0.56 Laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator characterized by containing opm or more less than 50 ppm of Ag.

aim 4] The laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics component according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by Ag tained in the electrostrictive ceramics of laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator condensing and ositing in the grain boundary of said electrostrictive ceramics as Ag or Ag alloy thru/or an Ag compound. aim 5] Laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator according to claim 1 to 4 characterized by the void content he electrostrictive ceramics of laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator being less than 3%. aim 6] Laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator according to claim 1 to 5 characterized by the conductor ers of laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator being Ag thru/or Ag alloy.

aim 7] The manufacture approach of the laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator characterized by trolling the amount of Ag contained in the electrostrictive ceramics of laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics rator by the oxygen density in a furnace at the time of sintering in the laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics rator which carried out the laminating of two or more green sheets which consist of an electrostrictive ceramics stituent which formed the conductor layer in the front face with Ag thru/or Ag alloy, and really sintered them.

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TAILED DESCRIPTION

stailed Description of the Invention]

eld of the Invention] This invention relates to the laminating mold piezoelectric transformer which are an object for d cathode tube burning circuits, especially the inverter circuit components for back light burning of a small liquid stal display about a laminating mold piezo-electricity ceramic vibrator and its manufacture approach.

escription of the Prior Art] Generally, if it is in a liquid crystal display, since the liquid crystal itself does not emit it, the back light method which arranges the discharge tubes, such as a cold cathode tube, on the tooth back and side e of a liquid crystal display object is in use [itself]. Although it is based also on the die length and the diameter of discharge tube to be used in order to drive this discharge tube, the high tension of an alternating current of hundreds olts or more is usually required. The inverter using the piezoelectric transformer as an approach of generating the h tension of this alternating current is indicated by JP,5-114492,A.

03] Since the coil is unnecessary, structure becomes very easy, and a miniaturization, thin-shape-izing, and low-costig are possible for a piezoelectric transformer. The structure and the description of this piezoelectric transformer are wn in "the property and application of a piezoelectric transformer" of the technical magazine "electroceramics" July,

11 issue of the Gakkensha issuance for example.

04] The configuration and actuation of the most common piezoelectric transformer are explained below using wing 2. What is shown in drawing 2 is the mimetic diagram for explanation of the Rosen mold piezoelectric 18 is shown that especially the part that gave the slash is the ar zone.

05] Drawing 2 is a veneer-like piezoelectric transformer and one in drawing is the electrostrictive ceramics of ΓiO3-PbZrO3. The pair of the input voltage 3 and 4 prepared by silver baking is formed in the vertical side in the left f of [in drawing] this piezoelectric transformer, and an output electrode 5 is formed by the same approach also as a ht side edge side. And in the die-length direction, the generation-of-electrical-energy section of a right half performs arization processing in the thickness direction, as the actuator in the left half of a piezoelectric transformer shows an

ow head, respectively.

06] between the input electrode 3 of an above-mentioned piezoelectric transformer, and 4 -- the resonance frequency the die-length direction of electrostrictive ceramics 1, and abbreviation -- if the alternating voltage of the same quency is impressed -- mechanical vibration with this electrostrictive ceramics 1 strong against the die-length ection -- being generated -- thereby -- the generation-of-electrical-energy section of a right half -- the piezo-electric ect -- a charge -- being generated -- an output electrode 5 and an input electrode -- on the other hand, output voltage arises between input electrodes 4.

107] The pressure-up ratio (Vo/Vi) (Vi is input voltage here) obtained with the piezoelectric transformer of the above-

ntioned configuration is expressed like (1) type.

o/Vi) =A-k31, k33, and QM-L/T (1) type -- here -- the electromechanical coupling coefficient of the k31:transversal ect, and k33: -- they are the electromechanical coupling coefficient of the longitudinal effect, QM:mechanical quality tor, the die length of L:piezoelectric transformer, the thickness of T:piezoelectric transformer, and A:constant. k31, 3, and QM are material constants determined with piezoelectric material, and L and T are determined by the nension configuration of a component.

108] Since the high alternating current high tension of several 100 volts or more is required, as for the piezoelectric nsformer used for the above-mentioned back lights, a high pressure-up ratio is needed. For that purpose, although it is ective to make thickness T of a piezoelectric transformer configuration thin, or to enlarge die-length L as shown in

- ype, there is a limitation in the value which can be taken naturally from the field of mounting and component orcement
- 9] The piezoelectric transformer of a laminating mold which, on the other hand, carries out the laminating of the rostrictive ceramics 1 thin as law for which such a trouble is solved, and carries out parallel connection of the ator side is indicated by JP,52-45476,B. The mimetic diagram for explanation of the piezoelectric transformer of the nating mold with which the laminating of the such actuator side was carried out is shown in drawing 1. In addition, shown that especially the part that gave the slash is the polar zone. The laminating of electrostrictive ceramics 1 and nternal electrode 2 is carried out by turns, and the actuator has structure connected to juxtaposition here.
- blem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Generally the laminating mold piezoelectric transformer which carried out aminating of thin above-mentioned electrostrictive ceramics 1 and an above-mentioned thin internal electrode 2 by s is manufactured by the same manufacture approach as a stacked type ceramic condenser, namely, several of the ts after printing the noble-metals paste used as an internal electrode 2 on a screen on the front face of the green t of an electrostrictive ceramics constituent -- a laminating -- being stuck by pressure -- unifying -- the -- an baking join is carried out.
- 1] The noble metals used for the internal electrode 2 of such a laminating mold piezoelectric transformer need not kidize at the sintering temperature of a laminating mold piezoelectric transformer, and not to dissolve. Therefore, an Pd alloy is used as an internal electrode ingredient like a stacked type ceramic condenser. While bearing this Ag-Pd y at sintering in an elevated temperature so that the ratio of Pd was high since the melting point of Pd was as high as 4 degrees C, it is in the middle of sintering, since it is easy to carry out the volume change of the Pd, when its ratio d is too high, it is in the middle of sintering, and had the nonconformity of being easy to generate exfoliation with a mic component.
- 12] On the other hand, since the melting point will fall if the ratio of Pd is stopped, sintering temperature must also owered. Generally, with a laminating ceramic condenser, although the alloy of Ag-Pd=70 and 30 is used as an rnal electrode material, in order to use this Ag-Pd alloy as the internal electrode material of a laminating mold coelectric transformer, it must sinter at the temperature around 1100 degrees C. However, there is no electrostrictive mics constituent with which sintering temperature is around 1250 degrees C, and 150-degree-C order can also sinter conventional electrostrictive ceramics constituent at low temperature conventionally, and immediate invention was ed for strongly.
- 13] this invention person etc. was adding and sintering Ag as sintering acid to an electrostrictive ceramics stituent, while inquiring wholeheartedly, and the electromechanical coupling coefficient of the transversal effect, the tromechanical coupling coefficient of the longitudinal effect, and mechanical quality factor were large, and it found obtaining the electrostrictive ceramics constituent whose sintering temperature is below 1100-degree-C order. The ition of Ag supposes that it is desirable to contain 50-1000 ppm in the electrostrictive ceramics after sintering.

 14] However, when this electrostrictive ceramics constituent was actually applied to a piezoelectric transformer and electrical potential difference was impressed and driven between input electrodes, migration occurred through Ag tained in electrostrictive ceramics, insulating degradation and the insulating short circuit of a piezoelectric isformer were caused, and the problem was in actuation (moisture resistance) in an environment especially whenever gh-humidity/temperature].
- 15] It was made in order that this invention might solve an above-mentioned trouble, and sintering temperature is ow 1100-degree-C order, a piezo-electric property is excellent, and conversion efficiency is high as a piezo-electric isformer, and it aims at offering the electrostrictive ceramics vibrator excellent in moisture resistance, and its nufacture approach.
- eans for Solving the Problem] In order to solve an above-mentioned technical problem, artificers hit on an idea oleheartedly to the electrostrictive ceramics vibrator which has improved the configuration remarkably, and its nufacture approach as a result of research. That is, the 1st invention is laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics rator which 10 ppm or more less than 50 ppm of Ag contain in the electrostrictive ceramics of this laminating mold etrostrictive ceramics vibrator in the laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator which carried out the inating of two or more green sheets which consist of a PbTiO3-PbZrO3 system electrostrictive ceramics constituent which the conductor layer was formed on the front face, and really sintered them.
- 117] For the 2nd invention, it sets to the 1st invention and a PbTiO3-PbZrO3 system electrostrictive ceramics is a general formula (Pbx-yMy) (ZrzTi1-z) O3 (however, M). To at least one sort which consists of groups Sr, Ba, and calcium and 1.005 <= x <= 1.030, 0.01 <= y <= 0.10, 0.955 <= (x-y) <= 0.980, and the principal component

entation expressed with 0.51<=z<=0.56 It is the laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator which converts

nto Fe 2O3, and it comes to contain 0.05 to 1.0% of the weight.

8] In the laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator which the 3rd invention carried out the laminating of or more green sheets which consist of a PbTiO3-PbZrO3 system electrostrictive ceramics constituent in which the ductor layer was formed on the front face, and was really sintered The electrostrictive ceramics of said laminating d electrostrictive ceramics vibrator is a general formula (Pb1-yMy) (ZrzTi1-z) O3 (however, M). While converting nto at least one sort which consists of groups of Sr, Ba, and calcium and 0.01<=y<=0.10, and 0.51<=z<=0.56 at Fe and containing 0.05 to 1.0% of the weight It is the laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator which comes ontain 10 ppm or more less than 50 ppm of Ag.

19] The 4th invention is laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator with which Ag contained in the trostrictive ceramics of laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator condenses and deposits in the grain ndary of said electrostrictive ceramics as Ag or Ag alloy thru/or an Ag compound in the 1st invention thru/or

ention of the 3rd.

- 20] The 5th invention is laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator whose void content of the electrostrictive mics of laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator is less than 3% in the 1st invention [4th] from invention.
- 21] The 6th invention is laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator whose conductor layers of laminating d electrostrictive ceramics vibrator are Ag thru/or Ag alloy in the 1st invention thru/or invention of the 5th. 22] The 7th invention is the manufacture approach of the laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator which trols the amount of Ag contained in the electrostrictive ceramics of laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics ator by the oxygen density in a furnace at the time of sintering in the manufacture approach of the laminating mold trostrictive ceramics vibrator which carried out the laminating of two or more green sheets which consist of a iO3-PbZrO3 system electrostrictive ceramics constituent which formed the conductor layer in the front face with Ag t/or Ag alloy, and really sintered them.
- abodiment of the Invention] In order to improve the moisture resistance of laminating mold electrostrictive ceramics rator, Ag which is the conductive matter contained in electrostrictive ceramics must be reduced. While erimenting in many things, when the invention-in-this-application person etc. produced the laminating mold zoelectric transformer using the electrostrictive ceramics constituent which does not add Ag used as sintering acid, in electrostrictive ceramics, Ag exceeding 100 ppm contained him. While advancing examination furthermore, it ame clear that Ag in this electrostrictive ceramics was diffused in this electrostrictive ceramics from the internal trode which consists of Ag thru/or an Ag-Pd alloy. Therefore, in order to improve the moisture resistance of inating mold electrostrictive ceramics vibrator, it is important to reduce diffusion of Ag from an internal electrode. 24] However, if diffusion of Ag to the inside of electrostrictive ceramics is reduced, sintering [of this electrostrictive amics] will become inadequate and a mechanical strength required as a piezoelectric transformer and a piezo-electric perty will not be acquired. As a result of trying many things in research, even if it reduced Ag diffused in a piezoctric ceramic, in order to have acquired sufficient degree of sintering, this invention person etc. did the knowledge of when what is necessary was to inhibit or just to have filled up that Pb in electrostrictive ceramics dispersed and appeared at the time of sintering.

25] The melting point is low, and Pb disperses at the time of sintering and disappears. For this reason, stoichiometric s short of Pb, and sufficient degree of sintering cannot be acquired, but the sintered density of electrostrictive amics falls, and since a void content increases, neither sufficient mechanical strength nor a piezo-electric property is juired. Although a certain amount of [also sintering in the ambient atmosphere in which it considers as a sealing idition with sintering fixtures, such as a setter, and Pb cannot disperse easily] suppression can be performed in order prevent this Set 0.980 and x to 1.005 <= x <= 1.030, and y is set to 0.01 <= y <= 0.10. desirable -- (x-y) of under the sentation of an electrostrictive ceramics constituent, and O(ZrzTi(Pbx-yMy)1-z) 3 -- 0.955<=(x-y) <= -- Consistency vering of electrostrictive ceramics and the increment in a void content can be prevented without filling up a appeared part of Pb and stoichiometric running short of Pb by adding Pb superfluously.

126] Moreover, the pressure-up ratio which could make still higher the electromechanical coupling coefficient of the nsversal effect, the electromechanical coupling coefficient of the longitudinal effect, and the mechanical quality tor, and was excellent, and conversion efficiency are acquired permuting 1 - 10 atom % of Pb atom in the aboventioned constituent by at least one sort of Sr, Ba, and calcium, and by especially permuting by Sr. Moreover, larization can be made easy while being able to lower Curie-temperature Tc. In addition, if the amount of mutations exceeds 10 atom %, lowering of Curie temperature becomes superfluous and temperature stability runs

rt as a laminating mold piezoelectric transformer.

27] Although lessening as much as possible is desirable in moisture resistance as for the content of Ag in trostrictive ceramics, since the wettability of electrostrictive ceramics and an internal electrode runs short that the tent of Ag is less than 10 ppm and delamination occurs, the content of Ag has desirable 10 ppm or more. Since the isture resistance of laminating mold ceramic vibrator deteriorates that it is 50 ppm or more and insulating radation and an insulating short circuit are caused, less than 50 ppm is desirable.

28] Moreover, while examining many things, it became clear that the diffusing capacity of Ag diffused into trostrictive ceramics from an internal electrode had correlation almost forward [linear] with the oxygen density in a nace at the time of sintering. Therefore, it is desirable to make the oxygen density in a furnace at the time of sintering

1 - 10%, for setting the content of Ag in electrostrictive ceramics to 10 ppm or more less than 50 ppm.

29] If an oxygen density falls, since the organic binder contained in a green sheet will remain as carbon to strostrictive ceramics and it will have an adverse effect on many properties, it is desirable to sinter in atmospheric air he temperature to 750 degrees C. It is desirable to carry out before sintering by making a debinder into another cess more preferably.

30] Moreover, the above-mentioned constituent can make a mechanical quality factor QM still higher by converting Fe 2O3 and making Fe equivalent to 0.05 - 1.0 % of the weight contain, and acquires a high pressure-up ratio and version efficiency. Less than 0.05 % of the weight of the effectiveness of Fe content is insufficient, and degrees of

ering run short by ** 1.0% of the weight.

31] The electrostrictive ceramics constituent concerned can obtain the laminating mold piezoelectric transformer ich the electromechanical coupling coefficient of the transversal effect and the electromechanical coupling fficient of the transversal effect have been improved, as a result was excellent in a pressure-up ratio and conversion ciency by making the place of z of O(ZrzTi(Pbx-yMy)1-z) 3 of an electrostrictive ceramics constituent into the range $).51 \le z \le 0.56.$

32] In addition, although the effectiveness and the description of each presentation component were directly cribed in the above-mentioned explanation, it cannot be overemphasized that it is what these presentation aponents do not do this effectiveness or description so independently, and is considering as the range as the figuration of this invention, and will not be done so without the synergistic effect of each component. Invention was

ried out based on this knowledge.

ample] (Example 1) The creation approach of a sample is explained first. First, after carrying out specified quantity ighing capacity of the lead oxide which is the powder of each start raw material, titanium oxide, a zirconium dioxide, I the strontium carbonate and mixing with a wet ball mill, this was dried and cracked, temporary quenching was ried out at 850 more degrees C for 2 hours, and temporary-quenching powder was created. After cracking this iporary-quenching powder with a RAIKAI machine, it supplied to the ball mill, and after grinding with wet, this raw terial was dried and temporary-quenching raw material powder was created.

34] Furthermore, PVB was added as a binder, BPBG was added 4% of the weight as a plasticizer into this iporary-quenching raw material powder, respectively, and it kneaded with the ball mill by using ethyl alcohol as a

vent for 24 hours.

35] Degassing after kneading and viscosity control were performed and the 80-micron green sheet was produced h the doctor blade method. Then, the internal electrode was printed on the green sheet using the paste of Ag-Pd=70 1 30 with screen printing, it was stuck by pressure, and it cut in the predetermined configuration, and considered as Plastic solid, 25 layers were arranged to a laminating and the burning tools which consist this Plastic solid of an mina or a magnesia, and it calcinated at 1100 degrees C after degreasing this for 2 hours. Sintering performs a tered atmosphere with a controllable batch type furnace with a sufficient precision, and the oxygen density in a nace at the time of sintering is suitably adjusted by permuting by N2. Furthermore printing of the I/O electrode was nted and carried out, and polarization (140-degree-C and 2kV/mm) electric field were impressed, polarization cessing was performed, and it considered as the 25mmx5mmx2mm laminating mold piezoelectric transformer. 136] In addition, Ag content in the electrostrictive ceramics of the laminating mold piezoelectric transformer ncerning this invention needs to carry out quantitative analysis of the content of Ag in a sintered compact, and to eck it. In this example, ICP AEM (Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectroscopy) was adopted as the technique the above-mentioned quantitative analysis, and the electrostrictive ceramics of the generation-of-electrical-energy tion was started and analyzed. Moreover, about the presentation of the electrostrictive ceramics after sintering, it ilvzed similarly.

137] Moreover, the input-side insulation resistance of a laminating mold piezoelectric transformer was measured by

100V after carrying out the humidity resistance test which carries out the continuous duty of the laminating mold zoelectric transformer by rated 2.5W for 500 hours in the thermostat of the temperature of 60 degrees C, and 90% of tive humidity, and the migration of Ag was evaluated. In addition, 100 M omega or more of insulation resistance 3 desirable, and this was made into the reference value of assessment.

38] Anti-chip box reinforcement used as the test piece the 25mmx5mmx2mm laminating mold piezoelectric isformer which produced in said procedure and performed polarization processing, by the three-point bending ingth test, added [of the laminating mold piezoelectric transformer] the load from the laminating on condition that distance between the supporting points of 12mm, and load rate 0.1 mm/min, and computed it from the fracture point. reinforcement which can bear a big variation rate was required to obtain a pressure-up ratio high as a piezoelectric isformer, as for the anti-chip box reinforcement, two or more [10 kgf(s)/mm] were desirable, and this was made into reference value of assessment.

39] table 1]

Table			Fe ₂ 0,	炉内	Ag			交换	絶録	抗折
×	у	z	含有量	融条	含有量	Тc	空孔率	効率	抵抗	強度
^	,	_	(wt%)	湿皮(X)	(ppm)	(C)	(30)	(%)	(MQ)	(kg[/ໝ ³)
1, 000	0. 05	0. 52	0.7	\$	25	305	3. 2	90	2200	8. 9
1, 005	0.05	0, 52	0.7	5	30	305	1. 7	92	1950	13.0
1, 020	0. 05	0, 52	0.7	5	35	305	1.6	93	1870	13. 2
1, 030	0. 05	0, 52	0.7	5	48	305	1.4	93	1510	14. 1
1, 035	0. 05	0, 52	0.7	5	80	300	1, 1	94	98	14. 8
1, 020	0. 05	0. 52	0. 7	0	3	-				
1. 020	0. 05	0, 52	0. 7	1	10	305	2. 4	94	2250	11.8
1, 020	0. 05	0. 52	0. 7	5	35	305	1.9	94	1830	12. 9
1, 020	0. 05	0. 52	0. 7	10	49	305	1.6	93	1320	13. 8
1, 020	0. 05	0. 52	0. 7	20	120	300	1. 0	92	70	15.1
1, 020	0. 05	0. 52	0.7	80	330	300	0.8	91	10	15. 3
1, 020	0, 01	0. 52	0.7	5	36	345	1.7	93	2230	14. 0
1, 020	0. 09	0. 52	0. 7	5	32	260	1.6	94	1350	13. 7
1. 020	0. 11	0. 5Z	0. 7	5	38	Z3 5	1.8	94	1550	13. 5
1. 020	0. 05	0. 50	0. 7	5	33	310	1. 9	89	1860	12. 8
1. 020	0. 05	0. 51	0. 7	5	35	295	1. 9	94	1700	13.0
1. 020	0. 05	0. 55	0. 7	5	40	290	1.7	93	1290	14. 2
1. 020	0. 05	0, 57	0.7	5	39	305	1.7	88	1450	13.8
1. 020	0. 05	0. 52	0. 0	6	33	310	0.8	87	1870	15.0
1. 020	0. 05	0. 62	0. 1	\$	37	305	0.9	94	2130	14.7
1. 020	0. 05	0. 52	0. 3	5	32	305	1.1	93	1630	14.3
1. 020	0. 05	0, 62	0. 9	5	42	305	2. 9	91	1020	11.8
1.020	0. 05	0. 52	1. 1	5	43_	300	8. 1	89	970	9. 2

40] In a table 1, No.2-4 of a sample, 7-9, and 12, 13, 16, 17, 20-22 are, the laminating mold piezo-electricity ceramic rators, i.e., the example, concerning this invention. Be [this invention / out of range], i.e., in order to distinguish m an example, it was an example of a comparison, and No.1 of a sample, and 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 23 gave o the sample number. Hereafter, it explains, contrasting this example and the example of a comparison. 141] The sample of No.1 to 5 in a table 1 is the laminating mold piezoelectric transformer which made the oxygen isity in a furnace 5%, and sintered it by the presentation which an electrostrictive ceramics constituent converts Fe O(Zr(Pbx-0.05Sr0.05)0.52Ti0.48) 3 at Fe 2O3, and contains 0.7% of the weight. By the sample of No.2 to 4 which x=1.005-1.030 (the total atomic % of Pb-Sr is 100.5-103.0), as for conversion efficiency, degree of sintering with a sufficient void content as 1.4 - 1.7% became 92 - 93%, and a high value by being obtained, and 1510-1950 M omega l anti-chip box reinforcement both indicated [the insulation resistance after a humidity resistance test] the good high perty to be 2 13.0 to 14.1 kgf/mm. On the other hand, by the sample of No.1 of x= 1.00 (the total atomic % of Pb-Sr 100.0), degree of sintering with a as sufficient void content as 3.2% was not acquired, but the mechanical strength eriorated. Moreover, by the sample of No.5 of x= 1.035 (the total atomic % of Pb-Sr is 103.5), the content of Ag is ppm and the insulation resistance after a humidity resistance test deteriorated remarkably. 142] The sample of No.6 to 11 in a table 1 is the laminating mold piezoelectric transformer which made the oxygen sity in a furnace 0 - 80%, and sintered it by the presentation which an electrostrictive ceramics constituent converts into O(Zr(Pb0.97Sr0.05)0.52Ti0.48) 3 at Fe 2O3, and contains 0.7% of the weight. Degree of sintering with a as ficient void content as 1.6 - 2.4% was acquired, and the sample of No.7 to 9 whose oxygen density in a furnace at the le of sintering is 1 - 10% showed the good property that many other properties are also high. Delamination was able

generate the sample of No.6 whose oxygen density in a furnace is 0% (it is total replacement arthroplasty at N2) on

other hand, and was not able to evaluate it. moreover, No. whose oxygen density in a furnace is 20 or 80% -- as for sample of 10 and 11, the insulation resistance after a humidity resistance test deteriorated remarkably. Moreover, it eased with 3-330 ppm as the oxygen density in a furnace of the content of Ag in electrostrictive ceramics increased 10 - 80%.

13] The sample of No.12 to 14 in a table 1 is the laminating mold piezoelectric transformer which made the oxygen sity in a furnace 5%, and sintered it by the presentation which an electrostrictive ceramics constituent converts Fe O(Zr(Pb1.020-ySry)0.52Ti0.48) 3 at Fe 2O3, and contains 0.7% of the weight. the amount of permutations of Sr ch permuted a part of Pb -- 1.0 and 9.0 atoms %, i.e., y=, -- No. of 0.01 and 0.09 -- by both the samples of 12 and good conversion efficiency was acquired and the good property that many other properties are also high was shown. reover, Curie temperature (Tc) is 345 or 260 degrees C, respectively, and it turns out that it has shifted to a low perature side with the increment in the amount of permutations.

14] It produces [by the sample of No.14 which are y= 0.11 (the amount of permutations of Sr is 11.0 atoms %) on other hand, Curie temperature (Tc) falls to 235 degrees C, and] a problem in the dependability in the elevated perature as a laminating mold piezoelectric transformer and is not practical. On the other hand, in y< 0.01 (the ount of permutations of Sr under 1.0 atom %), as long as an inclination is seen, conversion efficiency becomes

lequate.

45] The sample of No.15 to 18 in a table 1 is the laminating mold piezoelectric transformer which made the oxygen sity in a furnace 5%, and sintered it by the presentation which an electrostrictive ceramics constituent converts Fe O(ZrzTi(Pb0.97Sr0.05)1-z) 3 at Fe 2O3, and contains 0.7% of the weight. No. which is z=0.51-0.56 (Zr is 51 to 56 n %) -- by the sample of 16 and 17, it was high and, as for conversion efficiency, many other properties also showed good property. Conversion efficiency deteriorates with 89 or 88%, and the property of the sample of No.15 which z=0.50 (Zr is 50 atoms %) on the other hand, and the sample of No.18 which are Z=0.57 (Zr is 57 atoms %) is lequate as a piezoelectric transformer.

461 The sample of No.19 to 23 in a table 1 is the laminating mold piezoelectric transformer which the sample of 15 to 18 in a table 1 made the oxygen density in a furnace 5%, and sintered by the presentation in which an strostrictive ceramics constituent converts Fe into O(Zr(Pb0.97Sr0.05)0.52Ti0.48) 3 at Fe 2O3, and it contains zero .1% of the weight. By the sample of No.20-22 whose 20Fe3 addition is 0.1 - 0.9 % of the weight, good conversion ciency showed the good property that many other properties are also high. On the other hand, the sample of No.19 ich do not add Fe 2O3 deteriorated, as for the sample of No.23 which are 1.1wt(s)%, conversion efficiency became)Fe3 addition / the void content] as large as 3.1%, sufficient degree of sintering was not acquired but anti-chip box iforcement also deteriorated.

47] Moreover, as a result of analyzing these samples, Ag in electrostrictive ceramics condensed and deposited with

etc. in the grain boundary. The condition was Ag, AgO, and an Ag-Pb alloy.

48] (Example 2) The place of Sr in an example 1 by the ratio when making the whole quantity of Sr into 100 atoms The sample permuted by the whole quantity Ba, the sample permuted by the whole quantity calcium, the sample muted by Sr40 atom %Ba60 atom %, The sample permuted by the sample permuted by Sr40 m % and calcium60 atom %, Ba50 atom %, and calcium50 atom % and Sr50 atom %, Ba30 atom %, and calcium20 m % was created, respectively.

49] When the assessment check was carried out in the same approach and same procedure as a case of an example 1,

in which sample, the almost same result and effectiveness as example 1 case were acquired.

50] In addition, although the laminating mold piezoelectric transformer of the Rosen mold was indicated in these imples, it cannot be overemphasized that the effectiveness of this invention does not change in other laminating mold zo-electricity ceramic vibrators which especially the invention in this application is not limited to this, and become h a laminating technique.

511 fect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, sintering temperature is below 1100-degree-C ler, a piezo-electric property is excellent, and conversion efficiency is high as a piezoelectric transformer, and the ctrostrictive ceramics vibrator excellent in moisture resistance and its manufacture approach can be offered.

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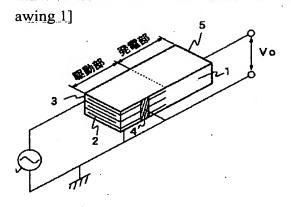
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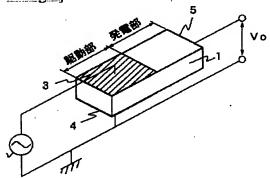
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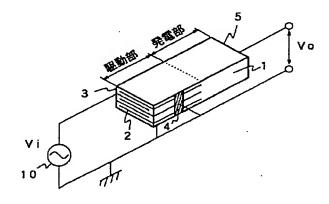
(54) 【発明の名称】 積層型圧電セラミックス振動子および製造方法

識別記号

(57)【要約】

【目的】 焼結温度が1100℃前後以下であり、圧電 特性が優れ、かつ耐湿性に優れた圧電セラミックス振動 子とその製造方法を提供する。

【構成】 PbTiO3-PbZrO3系圧電セラミック ス組成物からなる積層型圧電セラミックス振動子におい て、該積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の圧電セラミック スにAgが10ppm以上50ppm未満含有する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 表面に導体層を形成した PbTiO3-PbZrO3系圧電セラミックス組成物からなる複数のグリーンシートを積層し一体焼結した積層型圧電セラミックス振動子において、該積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の圧電セラミックスに Agmin 10ppm以上 50ppm未満含有することを特徴とする積層型圧電セラミックス振動子。

【請求項2】 PbTiO3-PbZrO3系圧電セラミックス組成物が、一般式 (Pbx-y My) (ZrzTil-z) O3 (ただしMは、Sr、Ba、Caの群からなる少なくとも1種、かつ1.005 \le x \le 1.030、0.01 \le y \le 0.10、0.955 \le (x-y) \le 0.980、0.51 \le z \le 0.56)で表される主成分組成に、FeをFezO3に換算して0.05 \sim 1.0 重量%含有してなることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の積層型圧電セラミックス振動子。

【請求項3】 表面に導体層を形成した P b T i O_3 — P b Z r O_3 系圧電セラミックス組成物からなる複数のグリーンシートを積層し一体焼結した積層型圧電セラミックス振動子において、前記積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の圧電セラミックスが、一般式(P b I_{Y} M_{Y})(Z r Z T i I_{Y}) O_3 (ただしMは、S r、B a、C a の群からなる少なくとも 1 種、かつ 0. O 1 S y S O. 1 S 0、0. S 1 S 2 S 0. S 6 S 6 S 0 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 6 S 7 S 8 S 7 S 8 S 8 S 9

【請求項4】 積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の圧電セラミックスに含有するAgが、AgもしくはAg合金ないしAg化合物として前記圧電セラミックスの結晶粒界に渡化し析出することを特徴とする請求項1ないし請求項3のいずれかに記載の積層型圧電セラミックス素子。

【請求項5】 積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の圧電セラミックスの空孔率が3%未満であることを特徴とする 請求項1ないし請求項4のいずれかに記載の積層型圧電 セラミックス振動子。

【請求項6】 積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の導体層がAgないしAg合金であることを特徴とする請求項1ないし請求項5のいずれかに記載の積層型圧電セラミックス振動子。

【請求項7】 表面にAgないしAg合金で導体層を形成した圧電セラミックス組成物からなる複数のグリーンシートを積層し一体焼結した積層型圧電セラミックス振動子において、焼結時の炉内酸素濃度により積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の圧電セラミックスに含有するAg 量を制御することを特徴とする積層型圧電セラミックス

振動子の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は積層型圧電セラミック振動子およびその製造方法に関するものであり、また冷陰極管点灯回路用、特には小型液晶ディスプレーのバックライト点灯用のインバータ回路部品である積層型圧電トランスに関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】一般に、液晶デイスプレイにあっては液晶自体は発光しないことから液晶表示体の背面や側面に冷陰極管等の放電管を配置するバックライト方式が主流となっている。この放電管を駆動するためには、使用する放電管の長さや直径にもよるが、通常、数百ボルト以上の交流の高電圧が要求される。この交流の高電圧を発生させる方法として圧電トランスを用いたインバータが特開平5-114492号公報に開示されている。

【0003】圧電トランスは、巻線が不要なことから構造が非常に簡単となり、小型化、薄型化、低コスト化が可能である。この圧電トランスの構造と特徴は、例えば学献社発行の専門誌「エレクトロセラミックス」1971年7月号の「圧電トランスの特性とその応用」に示されている。

【0004】最も一般的な圧電トランスの構成と動作を 図2を用いて以下に説明する。図2に示すものは195 6年に米国のC. A. Rosenが発表したローゼン型 圧電トランスの説明用模式図である。斜線を施した部分 は特に電極部であることを示す。

【0005】図2は単板状の圧電トランスであり、図中の1は例えばPb Ti O_3 -Pb Zr O_3 の圧電セラミックスである。この圧電トランスの図中左半分の上下面には例えば銀焼き付けにより設けられた入力電圧3、4の対を形成し、右側端面にも同様の方法で出力電極5を形成する。そして圧電トランスの左半分の駆動部は厚み方向に、右半分の発電部は長さ方向にそれぞれ矢印に示すように分極処理を施す。

【0006】上述の圧電トランスの入力電極3、4間に、圧電セラミックス1の長さ方向の共振周波数と略同じ周波数の交流電圧を印加するとこの圧電セラミックス1は長さ方向に強い機械振動を生じ、これにより右半分の発電部では圧電効果により電荷を生じ、出力電極5と入力電極の一方、例えば入力電極4との間に出力電圧Voが生じる。

【0007】上記の構成の圧電トランスで得られる昇圧 比(Vo/Vi) (ここでViは、入力電圧)は、

(1) 式のように表される。

 $(Vo/Vi) = A \cdot k_{31} \cdot k_{33} \cdot Qw \cdot L/T \qquad (1) 式$

ここで、k31: 横効果の電気機械結合係数、k33: 縦効 電トラン 果の電気機械結合係数、Qu: 機械的品質係数、L:圧 50 である。

電トランスの長さ、T: 圧電トランスの厚さ、<math>A:定数 である。 k 31 、 k 33 、 Q_{1} は圧電材料により決定される

材料定数であり、L、Tは素子の寸法形状により決定される。

【0008】前述のバックライト用に使用される圧電トランスは数100ボルト以上の高い交流高電圧が要求されるため、高い昇圧比が必要とされる。そのためには、

(1) 式からわかるように圧電トランス形状の厚さTを 薄くするか、長さLを大きくすることが有効であるが、 実装、素子強度の面から、とりうる値には自ずと限界が ある。

【0009】このような問題点を解決する一方法として 薄手の圧電セラミックス1を積層し、駆動部側を並列接 続するような積層型の圧電トランスが例えば特公昭52-45476号公報に開示されている。このような駆動 部側が積層された積層型の圧電トランスの説明用模式図 を図1に示す。なお、斜線を施した部分は特に電極部であることを示す。ここで駆動部は、圧電セラミックス1と内部電極2が交互に積層され、並列に接続された構造となっている。

[0010]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】前述の薄手の圧電セラミックス1と内部電極2とを交互に積層した積層型圧電トランスは、一般的には積層セラミックコンデンサと同様の製造方法により製造される。すなわち、圧電セラミックス組成物のグリーンシートの表面に内部電極2となる貴金属ペーストを、例えばスクリーンで印刷した後、その何枚かを積層、圧着し一体化して、その後焼結される。

【0011】このような積層型圧電トランスの内部電極2に使用される貴金属は、積層型圧電トランスの焼結温度で酸化されず、かつ溶解しないことが必要である。したがって積層セラミックコンデンサと同様に、Ag・Pd合金を内部電極材料として用いる。このAg・Pd合金は、Pdの融点が1554℃と高いので、Pdの比率が高い程高温での焼結に耐える一方、Pdは焼結途中で体積変化し易いので、Pdの比率が高すぎると焼結途中でセラミック素子との剥離を発生し易いという不具合があった。

【0012】一方、Pdの比率を抑えると融点が下がるので焼結温度も下げなくてはならない。一般に積層セラミックコンデンサでは、内部電極材料としてAg・Pd=70・30の合金を使用するが、該Ag・Pd合金を積層型圧電トランスの内部電極材料とするには、1100℃前後の温度で焼結を行わなければならない。しかしながら、従来の圧電セラミックス組成物は焼結温度が1250℃前後であり、従来よりも150℃前後も低温で焼結可能な圧電セラミックス組成物はなく、早急なる発明が強く求められていた。

【0013】本発明者等は鋭意研究するなかで、圧電セラミックス組成物に焼結助剤としてAgを添加し焼結することで、横効果の電気機械結合係数や縦効果の電気機

械結合係数、機械的品質係数が大きく、かつ焼結温度が 1100℃前後以下である圧電セラミックス組成物を得 ることを見出した。Agの添加量は、焼結後の圧電セラ ミックスに50~1000ppm含有するのが好ましい としている。

【0014】しかしながら、該圧電セラミックス組成物を実際に圧電トランスに適用した場合、入力電極間に電圧を印加し駆動すると、圧電セラミックスに含有するAgを介してマイグレーションが発生し、圧電トランスの絶縁性の劣化や短絡を招き、特に高温高湿度環境での駆動(耐湿性)に問題があった。

【0015】本発明は上述の問題点を解決するためになされたもので、焼結温度が1100℃前後以下であり、 圧電特性が優れ圧電トランスとして変換効率が高く、かつ耐湿性に優れた圧電セラミックス振動子とその製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

[0016]

【課題を解決するための手段】上述の課題を解決するため鋭意研究の結果、発明者らは著しく構成を改善した圧電セラミックス振動子およびその製造方法に想到したものである。すなわち第1の発明は、表面に導体層を形成したPbTi〇3-PbZr〇3系圧電セラミックス組成物からなる複数のグリーンシートを積層し一体焼結した積層型圧電セラミックス振動子において、該積層型圧電セラミックス振動子において、該積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の圧電セラミックスにAgが10ppm以上50ppm未満含有する積層型圧電セラミックス振動子である。

[0017] 第2の発明は、第1の発明においてPbTiO3-PbZrO3系圧電セラミックス組成物が、一般式 (Pbx-y My) (Zr_zTi_{1-z}) O3 (ただしMは、Sr、Ba、Caの群からなる少なくとも1種、かつ1.005 \leq x \leq 1.030、0.01 \leq y \leq 0.10、0.955 \leq (x-y) \leq 0.980、0.51 \leq z \leq 0.56)で表される主成分組成に、FeをFezO3に換算して0.05~1.0重量%含有してなる積層型圧電セラミックス振動子である。

【0018】第3の発明は、表面に導体層を形成した Pb Ti O3-Pb Zr O3系圧電セラミックス組成物からなる複数のグリーンシートを積層し一体焼結した積層型圧電セラミックス振動子において、前記積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の圧電セラミックスが、一般式(Pb $_{1-y}$ My)($_{2}$ Cr $_{2}$ Ti $_{1-z}$)O3(ただしMは、 $_{3}$ Sr $_{4}$ Ba、Caの群からなる少なくとも1種、かつ0.01 $_{2}$ y $_{3}$ O3に換算して0.05~1.0重量%含有するとともに、Agを10ppm以上50ppm未満含有してなる積層型圧電セラミックス振動子である。

【0019】第4の発明は第1の発明ないし第3の発明において、積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の圧電セラミックスに含有するAgが、AgもしくはAg合金ないし

Ag化合物として前記圧電セラミックスの結晶粒界に濃化し析出する積層型圧電セラミックス振動子である。

【0020】第5の発明は第1の発明から第4の発明において、積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の圧電セラミックスの空孔率が3%未満である積層型圧電セラミックス振動子である。

【0021】第6の発明は第1の発明ないし第5の発明において、積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の導体層がAgないしAg合金である積層型圧電セラミックス振動子である。

【0022】第7の発明は、表面にAgないしAg合金で導体層を形成したPbTiO3-PbZrO3系圧電セラミックス組成物からなる複数のグリーンシートを積層し一体焼結した積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の製造方法において、焼結時の炉内酸素濃度により積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の圧電セラミックスに含有するAg量を制御する積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の製造方法である。

[0023]

【発明の実施の形態】積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の耐湿性を改善するには、圧電セラミックス中に含有する導電性物質であるAgを低減しなければならない。本願発明者等は種々実験を行うなかで、焼結助剤となるAgを添加しない圧電セラミックス組成物を用い積層型圧電トランスを作製したところ、その圧電セラミックスには100ppmを超えるAgが含有していた。さらに検討を進めるなかで該圧電セラミックス中のAgは、AgないしAg・Pd合金からなる内部電極から該圧電セラミックスに拡散していることが判明した。したがって積層型圧電セラミックス振動子の耐湿性を改善するためには、内部電極からのAgの拡散を低減することが重要である

【0024】しかしながら圧電セラミックス中へのAgの拡散を低減すると、該圧電セラミックスの焼結が不十分となり圧電トランスとして必要な機械的強度、圧電特性が得られない。本発明者等は研究において種々試行した結果、圧電セラミック中に拡散するAgを低減しても十分な焼結性を得るには、圧電セラミックス中のPbが焼結時に飛散・消失するのを抑止、もしくは補填すればよいと知見した。

【0025】Pbは融点が低く焼結時に飛散し消失する。このため化学量論的にPbが不足し十分な焼結性を得られず、圧電セラミックスの焼結密度が低下し、空孔率が増加するため十分な機械的強度や圧電特性が得られない。これを防止するには、セッター等の焼結治具により密閉状態としPbが飛散し難い雰囲気で焼結を行うことでも、ある程度の抑止は出来るが、好ましくは圧電セラミックス組成物の組成中、(Pb $_{x-y}$ M $_y$)(Z r $_z$ T i $_{1-z}$)O $_3$ O(x-y)を0.955 \leq (x-y) \leq 0.980、xを1.005 \leq x \leq 1.030、yを

0.01≦y≦0.10とし、Pbを過剰に添加することによって、Pbの消失分を補填しPbが化学量論的に不足することなく、圧電セラミックスの密度低下、空孔率の増加を防止できる。

【0026】また上記組成物中のPb原子の1~10原

子%をS.r、BaおよびCaの少なくとも1種で置換す ること、とりわけSrで置換することによって横効果の 電気機械結合係数や縦効果の電気機械結合係数および機 械的品質係数をさらに高くでき優れた昇圧比、変換効率 を得る。また、キュリー温度Tcを下げることができる とともに、分極を容易にすることができる。なお、置換 量が10原子%を超えるとキュリー温度の低下が過剰と なり積層型圧電トランスとして温度安定性が不足する。 【0027】圧電セラミックス中のAgの含有量は耐湿 性において、極力少なくすることが望ましいが、Agの 含有量が10ppm未満であると、圧電セラミックスと 内部電極との濡れ性が不足しデラミネーションが発生す るため、Agの含有量は10ppm以上が好ましい。5 0 p p m以上であると積層型セラミックス振動子の耐湿 性が劣化し、絶縁性の劣化や短絡を招くので50ppm 未満が好ましい。

【0028】また種々検討を行う中で、内部電極から圧電セラミックス中へ拡散する A gの拡散量は、焼結時の炉内酸素濃度とほぼ線形の正の相関があることが判明した。従って圧電セラミックス中の A gの含有量を 10 p p m以上 50 p p m未満とするには焼結時の炉内酸素濃度を $1\sim10\%$ とするのが好ましい。

【0029】酸素濃度が低下すると、グリーンシートに含まれる有機バインダーが圧電セラミックスに炭素として残留し諸特性に悪影響を与えるため、750℃までの温度では焼結を大気中で行うことが好ましい。より好ましくは、脱バインダーを別工程として焼結前に行うのが望ましい。

【0030】また上記組成物は、Fe2O3に換算して 0.05~1.0重量%相当のFeを含有させることで 機械的品質係数QNをさらに高くすることができ高い昇圧比、変換効率を得る。0.05重量%未満ではFe含有の効果が不十分であり、1.0重量%超では焼結性が 不足する。

40 【0031】圧電セラミックス組成物の、(Pb x-y My) (ZrzTi1-z) O3のzのところを0.51 ≤ z≤0.56の範囲とすることによって、当該圧電セラミックス組成物は横効果の電気機械結合係数や横効果の電気機械結合係数が改善され、ひいては昇圧比、変換効率に優れた積層型圧電トランスを得ることができるものである。

【0032】なお、上記説明においては各組成成分の効果と特徴を端的に記述したが、これらの組成成分は単独でかかる効果や特徴を奏するものではなく、本発明の構成通りの範囲とすることで、各成分の相乗効果によって

初めて奏せられるものであることは言うまでもない。か かる知見をもとに発明の実施を行った。

[0033]

【0034】さらにこの仮焼原料粉にバインダーとして PVBを、可塑剤としてBPBGをそれぞれ4重量%添加し、エチルアルコールを溶媒として、ボールミルにて 24時間混練した。

【0035】混練後脱泡と粘度調整を行い、ドクターブレード法により80ミクロンのグリーンシートを作製した。その後、スクリーン印刷法によりAg・Pd=70・30のペーストを用いてグリーンシート上に内部電極を印刷し、25層を積層、圧着し、所定形状に切断して成形体とし、この成形体をアルミナもしくはマグネシアからなる焼成治具に配列し、これを脱脂後1100℃で2時間焼成した。焼結は焼結雰囲気を精度よく制御可能なバッチ炉にて行い、焼結時の炉内酸素濃度は N_2 で置換することにより適宜調整している。さらに入出力電極を印刷し焼付して、140℃、2kV/mmの分極電界を印加し分極処理を施して25mm×5mm×2mmの

積層型圧電トランスとした。

【0036】なお、本発明に係る積層型圧電トランスの 圧電セラミックス中のAg含有量は焼結体中のAgの含 有量を定量分析して確認することが必要である。本実施 例においては上記定量分析の手法としてICP発光分析 (Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission Spectros copy)を採用し、発電部の圧電セラミックスを切り出し て分析した。また焼結後の圧電セラミックスの組成につ いても、同様にして分析を行った。

【0037】また温度60℃、相対湿度90%の恒温槽中にて積層型圧電トランスを定格2.5Wで500時間連続稼働する耐湿試験を実施後、DC100Vで積層型圧電トランスの入力側絶縁抵抗を測定し、Agのマイグレーションを評価した。なお絶縁抵抗は100MΩ以上が望ましく、これを評価の基準値とした。

【0038】抗折強度は、前記手順で作製し分極処理を施した25mm×5mm×2mmの積層型圧電トランスを試験片とし三点曲げ強度試験により、支点間距離12mm、加重速度0.1mm/minの条件で積層型圧電トランスの積層方向から荷重を加え破断点から算出した。圧電トランスとして高い昇圧比を得るには大きな変位に耐えうる強度が必要であり、その抗折強度は10kgf/mm²以上が望ましく、これを評価の基準値とした。

【0039】 【表1】

No.	×	у	z	Fe ₂ O ₂ 含有量	炉内 陸汞	ル 含有量	Тc	空孔率	変換 効率	絶縁 抵抗	抗折
				(#t%)	過度 (X)	(ppm)	(3)	(%)	(X)	(MQ)	(kg(/œ²)
(1)	1.000	0.05	0. 52	0.7	5	25	305	3. 2	90	2200	B. 9
2	1. 005	0.05	0. 52	0, 7	5	30	305	1, 7	92	1950	13. 0
3	1. 020	0.05	0. 52	0.7	6	35	305	1.6	93	1870	13. 2
4	1. 030	0. 05	0. 52	0.7	5	48	305	1.4	93	1510	14.1
(5)	1. 035	0.05	0.52	0, 7	5	80	300	1, 1	94	98	14. 8
(6)	1. 020	0. 05	0. 52	0. 7	0	3	-	_	_	-	-
7	1. 020	0, 05	0, 52	0.7	_	10	305	2. 4	94	2250	11. 8
8	1. 020	0, 05	0. 52	0. 7	5	35	305	1.9	94	1830	12. 9
9	1. 020	0. 05	0. 52	0. 7	10	49	305	1.6	93	1320	11.8
(10)	1, 020	0. 05	0. 52	0. 7	20	120	300	1.0	92	70	15. 1
(11)	1. 020	0. 05	0. 52	0. 7	80	330	300	0.8	91	10	15. 3
12	1. 020	0, 01	0. 52	0. 7	5	36	345	l. 7	93	2230	14.0
13	1. 020	0. 09	0. 52	0. 7	5	32	260	1. 6	94	1350	13. 7
(14)	1. 020	0. 11	Q SZ	0, 7	5	38	235	1.8	94	1550	13.5
(15)	1. 020	0. 05	0. 60	0. 7	5	33	310	1.9	_ R9	1560	12. 8
16	1.020	0.06	0.61	0, 7	5	35	295	1.9	94	1700	13. 0
17	1. 020	0.06	0. 56	0. 7	5	40	290	1.7	93	1290	14, 2
(18)	1. 020	0, 05	0. 67	0, 7	6	39	305	1. 7	88	1450	13. E
(19)	1. 020	0. 05	0. 52	0. 0	6	33	310	0.8	87	1870	15. 0
20	1. 020	0. 05	0. 52	0. I	5	37	305	0. 9	94	2130	14, 7
21	1. 020	0. 05	0. 52	0. 3	5	32	305	1.1	93	1630	14. 3
22	1. 020	0. 06	0. 62	0. 9	5	42	305	2. 9	91	1020	11.8
(23)	1. 020	0. 05	0. 52	1. 1	6	48	300	8. 1	89	970	9. 2

【0040】表1において、試料のNo.2~4、7~9、12、13、16、17、20~22は、本発明に係る積層型圧電セラミック振動子すなわち実施例である。試料のNo.1、5、6、10、11、14、1

5、18、19および23は、本発明の範囲外すなわち 比較例であり、実施例と区別するために試料番号に() を付した。以下、この実施例と比較例とを対比しながら 説明する。

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【0041】表1中のNo. 1から5の試料は、圧電セ ラミックス組成物が、(Pbx-0.05 Sro.05) (Zr 0.52 Ti0.48) O3にFeをFe2O3に換算してO.7 重量%含有する組成で炉内酸素濃度を5%とし焼結した 稍層型圧電トランスである。 x = 1.005~1.03 O (Pb·Srの総原子%が100.5~103.0) であるNo. 2から4の試料では、空孔率は1. 4~ 1. 7%と充分な焼結性が得られ、変換効率は92~9 3%と高い値となり、耐湿試験後の絶縁抵抗が1510 ~1950MΩ、抗折強度が13.0~14.1kgf /mm²と、ともに髙く良好な特性を示した。一方 x = 1.00(Pb·Srの総原子%が100.0)のN o. 1の試料では空孔率が3.2%と十分な焼結性が得 られず、機械的強度が劣化した。またx=1. 035 (Pb·Srの総原子%が103.5)のNo.5の試 料では、Agの含有量が80ppmであって耐湿試験後 の絶縁抵抗が著しく劣化した。

【0042】表1中のNo. 6から11の試料は、圧電セラミックス組成物が、(Pbo.97 Sro.05)(Zro.52 Tio.48) O_3 にFeをFe $_2$ O $_3$ に換算してO. 7 重量%含有する組成で炉内酸素濃度をO~80%とし焼結した積層型圧電トランスである。焼結時の炉内酸素濃度が1~10%であるNo. 7から9の試料は、空孔率が1. 6~2. 4%と十分な焼結性が得られ、その他の諸特性も高く良好な特性を示した。一方炉内酸素濃度がO%(N_2 で全置換)であるNo. 6の試料は、デラミネーションが発生し評価することが出来なかった。また炉内酸素濃度が2O、80%であるNo. 1O、11の試料は、耐湿試験後の絶縁抵抗が著しく劣化した。また、圧電セラミックス中のAgの含有量は炉内酸素濃度が0~80%と増すにつれ3~330ppmと増加した。

【0043】表1中のNo. 12から14の試料は、圧電セラミックス組成物が、 $(Pb_{1.020-y} Sr_y)$ $(Zr_{0.52} Ti_{0.48})$ O3にFeをFe₂O3に換算して0. 7重量%含有する組成で炉内酸素濃度を5%とし焼結した積層型圧電トランスである。Pbの一部を置換したSrの置換量が1.0および9.0原子%、すなわちy=0.01および0.09のNo.12、13の試料では、ともに良好な変換効率が得られ、その他の諸特性も高く良好な特性を示した。またキュリー温度 (Tc) はそれぞれ345、260℃で、置換量の増加とともに低温度側にシフトしていることがわかる。

【0044】一方y=0.11(Srの置換量が11.0原子%)であるNo.14の試料では、キュリー温度(Tc)が235℃まで下がり、積層型圧電トランスとしての高温での信頼性に問題を生じ実用的でない。一方、y<0.01(Srの置換量が1.0原子%未満)の範囲では傾向を見る限り、変換効率が不充分となる。【0045】表1中のNo.15から18の試料は、圧 50

【0046】表1中のNo. 19から23の試料は、表1中のNo. 15から18の試料は、圧電セラミックス組成物が、(Pbo.97 Sro.05) (Zro.52 Tio.48) O3にFeをFe2O3に換算して0~1. 1重量%含有する組成で炉内酸素濃度を5%とし焼結した積層型圧電トランスである。Fe2O3添加量が0.1~0.9重量%であるNo. 20~22の試料では良好な変換効率で、その他の諸特性も高く良好な特性を示した。一方、Fe2O3を添加しないNo. 19の試料は変換効率が劣化し、Fe2O3添加量が1.1wt%のNo. 23の試料は、空孔率が3.1%と大きくなり充分な焼結性が得られず、抗折強度も劣化した。

【0047】またこれらの試料を分析した結果、圧電セラミックス中のAgは結晶粒界にPb等とともに濃化し析出していた。その状態は、Ag、AgO、Ag・Pb合金であった。

【0048】(実施例2)実施例1におけるSrのところを、Srの全盤を100原子%としたときの比率で、全量Baに置換した試料、全量Caに置換した試料、Sr40原子%Ba60原子%に置換した試料、Sr40原子%、Ca60原子%に置換した試料、Ba50原子%、Ca50原子%に置換した試料、およびSr50原子%、Ba30原子%、Ca20原子%に置換した試料をそれぞれ作成した。

【0049】実施例1の場合と同様の方法と手順で評価確認したところ、いずれの試料においても、実施例1場合とほぼ同様の結果と効果を得た。

【0050】なお、これら実施例においてローゼン型の 積層型圧電トランスについて記載したが、本願発明は特 にこれに限定されるものではなく、積層技術によってな る他の積層型圧電セラミック振動子においても本発明の 効果が変わらないことは言うまでもない。

[0051]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明によれば、焼結温度が1100℃前後以下であり、圧電特性が優れ圧電トランスとして変換効率が高く、かつ耐湿性に優れた圧電セラミックス振動子とその製造方法を提供できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

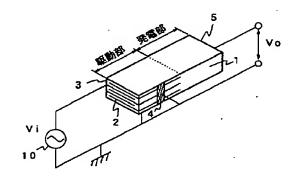
【図1】積層型圧電トランスの構造を模式的に示した斜 視図である。 11

【図2】ローゼン型圧電トランスの構造を模式的に示した斜視図である。

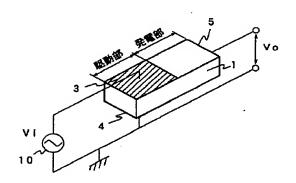
【符号の説明】

1 圧電セラミックス、2 内部電極、3、4 入力電極、5 出力電極

[図1]



【図2】



フロントページの続き

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